Substansive criminal

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Abstract

Criminal law should be treated in the field of GG during the II. World War as a term that had a diverse character. In the course of barely a few years more diverse jurisdictions worked on these territories in the area of substantive criminal law side by side. The occupiers chose here for an unusual solution. It was created a two-tier legal system. The right of the Empire and the standards set by the German authorities of the provisions of the Basic Law were considered a legal form and when the other is left in place Polish law, provided it was not to the interests of the occupiers contrary. The law of the Republic of Poland in the years 1918-1939 was for all citizens of the Polish state despite the occupation continued to argue and was also known also from. Polish Underground State acknowledged. Complementing this is to be noted that this right has been extended to the regulations, which should take into account the special circumstances of occupation. It is noteworthy also that these different jurisdictions have often overlapped and sometimes even met each other. However, it should not be forgotten that they were the legal systems of two warring countries that differed markedly even before the war broke apart. In the course of the war and the occupation of these systems should fulfill entirely different type of goals

Keywords: banks, system, financial criminal

Introduction

After the end of hostilities in October 1939, Germany has made a division of the occupied territories of the Polish state. The northern and eastern regions (including Greater Poland, Silesia, Eastern Pomerania) were incorporated into the Third Reich. From the remaining areas (Little Poland Mazovia, Lublin region) was on 26.10.1939 the General Government for the Occupied Polish territories (in this case includes: GG) is formed. On 07/31/1940 its name was changed to the General Government. This was divided into four districts: Warsaw, Radom, Lublin and Krakow. After the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, the Basic Law has

been increased by the fifth district of Galicia. The territory of the GG comprised 96,000 and in 1941 145,000 square kilometers.*1

The General was a structure of an unclear structural-legal position. The fluctuation and uncertainty are likely due to the changing political concepts in government circles of the Third Reich on the fate of these areas that have been affected to a large extent by the situation on the fronts of II. World War. There is no doubt that the Basic Law was actually subordinate to the sovereignty of the German Reich. As an overarching goal of realized legislative in the field of violence occupiers had to protect the interests of the empire.* 2

Most emphatically, it came just in the area of criminal law expressed, followed in the same act by the judicial organs of a State,* 3

Because of Hitler's decree of 12.10.1939 (entered into force on 26.10.) A dualistic legal form in the GG designed. The legal system from before the war was maintained in principle, but under the priority of German law before the Polish legislation. In this GG Polish legislation should apply that were not in contradiction to manage the acquisition by the German Reich.* 4In practice, it has been found that even the officials of the occupation apparatus harbored a lot of doubt as to the enforceability of Polish law. The relevant information should fall within the jurisdiction of the law department (after law office) as an organ of the central administration of the GG.* 5

In the area of interest to us substantive criminal law, some specific provisions of Polish law were repealed by GG introduced in legislation. For example, it was expressis verbis in the "Customs Criminal Regulation" expressed by 24/04/1940. "The conflicting provisions of the former Polish tax criminal law from 03.11.1936 and the former Polish laws on customs, excise and monopoly charging occur simultaneously repealed."* 6In practice, the Okkupationsrealien were crucial in the scope of the criminal law of the II. Republic of Poland. Each criminal case was referred to the German prosecutor's office, from which it was forwarded to the department of German jurisdiction or the official Polish judiciary. The occupiers held upright the limited system of Polish jurisdiction. Since connecting the district of Galicia in 1943, the official name was: non-German jurisdiction needed. Under this system, the city, district and appellate courts, which precipitated their judgments using the pre-war Polish law worked.* 7

The normative acts of the central organs of the Third Reich

The dominant legal system in the GG was the German law. The legal basis for the German occupation in the jurisdiction of the Basic Law of the above-mentioned decree by Hitler on 12/10/1939 was. The paragraph 5 of this decree certain namely that on the occupied Polish territories, new legislation in the form of regulations by the Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich, the Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan and the Governor General should be introduced.*8thCouncil of Ministers for Defense of the Reich were adopted a few regulations that relate to the areas of the GG-related (including the normative acts, which regulated substantive criminal law, such. As the pass criminal Regulation of 27 May 1942 RGBl I, pp 348-

350). The Agents of the Four Year Plan issued only one applicable in the field of GG Regulation. It should not be forgotten that remained and the Chancellor of the German Empire, the most important legislation published its normative acts in large quantity in the course of the following years. During the occupation, even those normative acts were enacted for GG, those of other central organs of the Third Reich as Interior Minister, Justice Minister, Labor Minister, Finance Minister, Defense Minister General Representative adopted for the administrative affairs of the Empire and General Manager for work. Due to a special power of Hitler one from the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces and head of the Party Chancellery ordinance was signed. In 1942, quite a few announcements of traffic Reich Minister that affected the district of Galicia appeared. The normative acts adopted by the central organs of the German Reich to the General Government included often a strong determination on the binding force in the field of GG and most often they were published simultaneously in Germany and in the Basic Law. They were in the Reichsgesetzblatt or in other official mass media in Germany (z. B. in the realm worksheet) and in the Official Gazette for the General Government published (including the normative acts, which regulated substantive criminal law, for. example, the Regulation on the exercise of service penal power in the new territories of 3 January 1943 RGBl I, page 1 2). In summary it can be said, however, that the legislation of the German central organs to the GG was not too plentiful and did not wear a character of a complex, regulated design of the legislation. It should be rather stated that there were transitional actions that can be attributed to the need of the hour. Uniquely intense and complex was the legislative activity of the authorities of the Basic Law. Regulation on the exercise of punitive power service in the new territories of 3 January 1943 RGBl I, pp 1-2). In summary it can be said, however, that the legislation of the German central organs to the GG was not too plentiful and did not wear a character of a complex, regulated design of the legislation. It should be rather stated that there were transitional actions that can be attributed to the need of the hour. Uniquely intense and complex was the legislative activity of the authorities of the Basic Law. Regulation on the exercise of punitive power service in the new territories of 3 January 1943 RGBl I, pp 1-2). In summary it can be said, however, that the legislation of the German central organs to the GG was not too plentiful and did not wear a character of a complex, regulated design of the legislation. It should be rather stated that there were transitional actions that can be attributed to the need of the hour. Uniquely intense and complex was the legislative activity of the authorities of the Basic Law. was controlled design of the legislation. It should be rather stated that there were transitional actions that can be attributed to the need of the hour. Uniquely intense and complex was the legislative activity of the authorities of the Basic Law. was controlled design of the legislation. It should be rather stated that there were transitional actions that can be attributed to the need of the hour. Uniquely intense and complex was the legislative activity of the authorities of the Basic Law.[* 9]

The normative acts of the organs of the General Government

From the rules adopted by the governor general normative acts proclamations, decrees and regulations especially the most frequently used to be called. The proclamations had a political-propagandistic nature, the decrees related primarily to state system issues the regulations replaced laws and should establish the system of applicable law (the Governor General issued many regulations which included the provisions of substantive criminal law. I analyze it in following in this article). Since the beginning of the existence of GG Frank had to respect a strong position of the police authorities, which should also refer to the area of legislation. The package of legislation from the 10.26.1939, the Regulation of the Governor General found which gave the higher commander of the SS and the police in the GG the right to issue decrees. It was stressed that in matters of the SS and the police should get permission from Frank the fundamental concern of the higher commanders, however, he was allowed to the other, regulations required for order management and security are automatically adopted. The police regulations that should apply in the field of the whole General Government were published in the Official Gazette. For regulations with the territorial limited jurisdiction other notice procedures were approved. that in matters of fundamental concern of the higher commander of the SS and the police should get permission from Frank, however, he was allowed to the other, regulations required for order management and security are automatically adopted. The police regulations that should apply in the field of the whole General Government were published in the Official Gazette. For regulations with the territorial limited jurisdiction other notice procedures were approved. that in matters of fundamental concern of the higher commander of the SS and the police should get permission from Frank, however, he was allowed to the other, regulations required for order management and security are automatically adopted. The police regulations that should apply in the field of the whole General Government were published in the Official Gazette. For regulations with the territorial limited jurisdiction other notice procedures were approved.[*][10]The role of an official medium filled the "Official Gazette of the Governor General of the occupied Polish territories", which was issued in parallel since 10.31.1939 in the Basic Law and in the realm. On September 1, 1940 the name was changed to "Official Gazette for the Governor-General."

Among the most important regulations, which contained the criminal legislation included the regulations to combat violence from 31.10.1939, Regulation on the special courts of 15.10.1939, Regulation on the Polish jurisdiction of 19.02.1940, Regulation on the German jurisdiction from 19/02/1940 .[*][11]Regulation on the possession of firearms in the General Government from 26.11.1941 and the second Regulation to combat violence in the General Government from 26.11.1941, as well as the regulation on the control of attacks against the German construction work from 02.10.1943.[*][12]It should be underlined here that titled in numerous other normative acts as "criminal provisions" were fragments.

The juxtaposition of the German and Polish jurisdiction

The force in the General German law differed significantly from the legal system of the Nazi Third Reich. It has often been pointed out that the Kingdom of law does not automatically entered into force in the Basic Law.[* 13]The above-discussed formal basics of legislative seem to confirm this thesis. yet it should not be forgotten that can be used by the authorities, and above all by the courts as a credible test the effectiveness of a legal system only the analysis of its practical application. In the GG were on one hand the German jurisdiction and besides the recognized under the law of the II. Republic of Poland Polish or non-German jurisdiction. In which the German jurisdiction introductory regulation was clearly stressed that both the provisions of the German substantive and procedural law should be applied in the field of criminal and civil jurisdiction. After the processing of the files of several dishes I've found[* 14]

In the GG distribution criteria of criminal matters between the German and Polish (non-German) jurisdiction made by the German prosecutor's office were regulated by unpublished circular from the Justice Department of the Basic Law. In practice, the serious criminal cases were treated by the German courts. Polish jurisdiction subject mainly minor offenses that have been committed without the use of weapons or other dangerous tools, so fights, fakes u. like.[* 15]These courts rendered their judgments because of the criminal law of the II. Republic of Poland (especially the Penal Code of 1932).

As noted above, was used by the German jurisdiction German law taking into account the Nazis enforced in this relationship changes as well as the previously introduced during the war regulations.[* 16]In the field of the Basic Law, however, the Decree of 12.4.1941 on criminal justice for the Poles and Jews in the annexed eastern territories did not apply.[* 17]

The intensification of criminal law in the GG

The specially built for the GG legislation new solutions were introduced concerning the institution of the offense. Similar to the Third Reich, the principle lex retro non agit was not respected, the laws could be applied against retroactivity.

In order to check the legality of decisions of the Polish courts, the institution of the so-called. Verification law was introduced. The announcement of such a form of control was already in the Regulation on the establishment of justice from 26.10.1939 and accurately clarified it was in the Ordinance on the Polish courts from 19.02.1940. The appeal of a judgment was requested by the head of the Justice Department in the given district in the German High Court within 6 months from its legal force. As a prerequisite was a violation of the public interest. The German high court could approve the decision or cancel it. In the latter case, pronounced the verdict itself or referred the case to the German courts, and if it was a civil matter,

Characteristic of the criminal situation in the GG was the fact that the review law came into force retroactively. All decisions of the Polish courts, which entered into force after 31 July 1938, could be reviewed. From this for Poland anyway un-

favorable principle a broad exception has been made yet. In particularly relevant cases if the decision violated the interests of the German nation, the decision could be reviewed without any consideration of the time that had elapsed since the date of its legal effect. The decision on the review of the decision could be taken by GG in such a situation by the head of the justice department.[* 18]

A fundamental normative act in the field of substantive criminal law was the regulation on the control of violence from 31.10.1939. At the beginning of the existence of the Basic Law, a catalog was separated from matters that were of interest for the safety of the occupier most essential. Among them were counted:

- acts of violence against the rich and against the German authorities in the GG;

- willful damage done to institutions of the German authorities and their labor organizations or institutions of public utility;

- Call or encouragement to disobey regulations or orders of the German authorities;

- acts of violence against the Germans because they belong to the German nation;

- arson of property of the Germans ".

The responsibility also helped the assistants and instigator. Punishable was the attempt of these actions, the concept of an experiment designed far. "Those who conspired to commit a crime, whoever comes to this, with others to an agreement who is offering the commission of a crime or accepting such an offer." The offense also referred to people who had learned of the commission intent of the criminal offenses and of which the authorities or the person at risk have not been informed.[* 19]

The regulation on gun ownership from 09/12/1939, so even from before the foundation of the Basic Law should apply to persons with weapons, ammunition, hand grenades, explosives or other war equipment possessed. The provisions of that Regulation have been maintained in the Basic Law also expanded accordingly and "who gets a message about an illegal gun ownership by another person and notifying the authorities can also be subject to a penalty."[* 20]

During the occupation, the transfer of solutions in the field of substantive criminal law of the Third Reich could have happened to the Basic Law. The easiest way were the regulations of Hitler, which entered into force in both the Empire and in GG (they were also published in the Official Gazette of the Government General).[* 21]Another type was the law of the Governor General, which took into account the changes in the law in Germany. This refers, for example, to the introduction of III from. Empire known construction "of a habit offender". The "as strict or as much condemned by criminals that they should be regarded as a constant danger to the community", were from the Polish (non-German) jurisdiction "held to ensure" or even condemned by the German special courts to death are, if it was made out of consideration for "the protection of the general public or the need for a just retri-

bution." In the realities of the Basic Law, it meant the chance to break the fundamental principles of legality,* 22

Similar to the German Reich the generalization of criminal responsibility for any violations of the applicable provisions in the Basic Law was introduced towards the end of the war. Punishable under Regulation from 10.02.1943 the violation of laws, regulations, orders and decrees of the authorities was too difficult with the intention of "the German integration in the General Government" or hinder it. This also was true for the trial; responsibility also wore the assistants and instigator.* 23

In the General even a few hundred normative acts were (they made leges speziales in relation to the Polish and German criminal code is) adopted in which the actions of criminal deeds were told that remain under normal circumstances beyond the scope of criminal law. A wide expanded penalization concerned such areas as cultural activities, work and club activity.* 24

The definitions of the issues were often controlled according to a constant pattern. A standard formula was worded as follows: "Whoever undertakes to act contrary to its provisions shall be punished".* 25

In addition, there was a convenient solution that was that things were expelled from the criminal administrative proceedings in the criminal case. The most frequent general clause was used: "a) Failure to comply with this regulation will be punished in the criminal administrative proceedings; German prosecutors used) ": b) if the punishment does not seem to be sufficient under this procedure should be left to the cause of German plaintive Authority (since 1943 the name was.* 26

The differentiation among the groups of people

A characteristic feature of substantive criminal law in the Basic Law, the difference that annexed by another of the Third Reich territories, was not only to maintain the privileged status of the Germans, but also the differentiation of the legal status of Poles and Jews. Was expressed it in the already adopted in 1939 normative acts. The rules established for the Jews contained more far-reaching and don'ts and saw significantly tougher sanctions for their injuries. As an example the rules on the introduction of the obligation to work for the Polish population of the GG can serve. For the Jews a special regulation on the introduction of compulsory labor was adopted on the same day that still contained stricter regulations.* 27In the legislative way the Jews of personal liberty, property, freedom of choice of employment, the right to education, the freedom of choice of residence, freedom of movement, were robbed in the overseas trip. It has even introduced the ban to leave the residence.* 28Since mid-1941, the number of legislative acts adopted exclusively for the Jewish population is drastically reduced. Maybe it is due to the increasing competencies of Himmler in relation to the planned extermination of the Jews.* 29

Polish law in the General

upright obtained from the occupiers learned Polish law in terms of the system of no changes in the penal code of 1932 resulting penalties. The occupiers, however, have limited the verdict freedom of Polish judges. There have been limited to date skills of Polish courts because they were considered by the occupation authorities of the GG Justice Department as permissions from the character of the grace of law. The authorities of the justice department have declared that the Polish courts no longer have the right, on the sentencing to probation or parole to recognize because they were to be regarded as acts of grace. The extraordinary mitigation of punishment, however, was treated differently because she was regarded as an institution, which refers on punishment and not to the grace of law. In which in some cases are entitled to the court right to withdraw from the penalty imposed despite the Guilty speaking, the occupiers have the right to decide reserved.[* 30]

The sanctions system

The changes made in the Third Reich within the penal system were naturally respected the judicial system of the Basic Law. In the imported GG criminal provisions of the following catalog of the fines was utilized: death, severe prison, jail, fine, fine asset seizure (they could be separated or imposed as an additional penalty). The additional penalties following penalties were counted: permanent or temporarily limited prohibition (it concerned the doctors), forced labor in the forest. It also was a chance to condemn the Bußzahlung in favor of the victim.

It should be emphasized that the authorities of the Third Reich had also considered the concept of order are kept on the territory of the Basic Law only with the help of police coercion. For the local population this would have meant the absolute deprivation of any legal system. Primarily for economic reasons, this concept was rejected. The Basic Law should be the object of exploitation by the Government and in connection therewith, relying on police action was recognized as inadmissible because they had made a normal functioning of the economic life impossible.[* 31]Gained the upper hand of the view that the establishment of a dualistic legal system is practical, which should, however, administer justice due to the drastically strict criminal laws. Matters referred to above and in the fundamental regulation to combat violence from 31/10/1939 (§ 1-9) were threatened with mandatory death penalty.[* 32]The scope of a draconian penalization in the GG testifies to the fact that this punishment (mandatory or optional) was provided in nearly 30 published in the Official Gazette of the Government General normative acts. These rules issues were regulated, which were not threatened even in the realm of the highest penalties.[* 33]The most important concern the aforementioned Regulation to combat attacks against the German integration in the General Government from 02.10.1943, was that extended criminal liability for any violations of the applicable provisions in the General Government and threatened with the death penalty was. The most spectacular example concerns the condemnation of the Jews to death if they are not relocated to ghettos or left their limitations. Plus, all death

penalty were threatened that gave them refuge, especially when they brought the Jews out of the ghetto borders, they fed or hidden.[* 34]

None of the occupied countries, the Germans have introduced so repressive regulations. The economic interests of the occupier served here as the foundation of penalization any resistance to the entry of agricultural products from the GG authorities (and particularly the sabotage of compulsory agricultural quotas). The threat of the death penalty regulations were in GG triple (1942, 1943, 1944), giving the criminal facts were significantly expanded in relation to the pattern of 1942 in the coming years. the duration of the state of emergency for the entry of agricultural products was also extended. In 1942, this was for the period from 1:08. to 30.11. certainly; for the years 1943 and 1944 however, for those from 15:07 to 20:12.).[* 35]As part of a maximum material exploitation of the population, the very common threat to be (as in more than 60 normative acts) called with the unlimited fine height and different seizure types (in more than 30 normative acts).[* 36]

It should be noted that Himmler next to the system of criminal law and the judicial system in the Basic Law nor had the direct child concentration and extermination camps available. The deportation to the camps did not belong to the catalog of penalties provided in criminal law, but from the perspective of the prisoners could be regarded as one of the most sensitive sanctions.[* 37]

The criminal law of the Polish Underground State

were in the area of the General Government and were the rules of criminal law for the application in time of functioning of the Polish Underground State (Polish: Polskie Państwo Podziemne) were introduced. It should be emphasized that the formation and activities of the Polish Underground State during the II. World War, in my opinion, an absolutely unique phenomenon in the European realities of years was 1939-1945. None of the other countries it was possible to make such an all-encompassing and secret state apparatus).[* 38]The conspiracy courts of the Polish Underground State (both military as well as ordinary courts) recognized under the rules in force in the Republic of Poland before the outbreak of the II. World War substantive criminal law. However, if they were applying new regulations, which were introduced by the institutions of the Polish State in 1939-1945 in response to the extraordinary war and Okkupationsrealien. Out of consideration for the fact that the Polish Underground State functioned not only in the field of the Basic Law, but also to all annexed by the Third Reich Polish territories and to the east of the GG-limits lying territories, this problem should be presented in a separate processing.[* 39]

Remarks:

[*1] W. Witkowski, the administrative history in Poland 1764-1989, Warsaw 2007, p 384; Ł. Kozera, M. Wojtasik, Administrative Overview of the German occupation of the General Government (comment and source texts), Chełm 2008, p 4, 9-11; D. Schenk, Hans Frank, Biography of the Governor General, Krakow 2009, pp 147, 151; K. Grünberg, B. Otręba, Hans Frank in the Wawel Castle, Włocławek

2001, pp 43-45, 47-50; M. Winstone, General. A dark heart of Europe under Hitler, Poznan 2015, pp 70-71.

* 2 Among the most important documents, which regulated the questions of the form of government in addition to the propaganda proclamation of Hans Frank, were: the first regulation on the administrative reconstruction of the occupied Polish territories, the Regulation on the safety and order in the General Government. The ordinances of the occupied Polish territories, pp 1-5 (the first four numbers are printed in Warsaw, the next already appeared in Krakow). A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction in the General Government 1939-1945. Organization and functioning, Lublin 2008, pp 358th

* 3 A. Wrzyszcz, the substantive law on the Polish territories during World War 2 [in:] System Prawa Karnego (criminal justice system), Volume 2, Źródła prawa karnego (criminal sources). Edited by T. Bojarski, Warsaw 2011, pp 161-162. Fragments of this publication are evaluated below in this article.

* 4 A. Alas, the right of the General Government in a businesslike arrangement with explanations and detailed list (third edition), Krakow 1941, A 100, the adoption of the leader and Chancellor of the German Reich on the administration of the occupied Polish territories from 12.10.1939 (hereinafter: A 100), §. 4

* 5 A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 344, 354-357.

* 6 A. Alas, the right of the General ..., G 390. The regulation on criminal law and criminal procedure of Supply brauchssteuer-, customs and monopoly infringements (Customs Criminal Ordinance) of 04.24.1940, § 33, Para. 3.

* 7 A. Wrzyszcz, for the organization of the Polish occupation jurisdiction in the General Government in 1939-1945, Zeszyty Majdanka (Majdanek issues), Vol. XIV, 1992, pp 114-117. See also the memoirs of Judge Remigiusz Moszynski from the time of the German occupation in Poland in 1939-1945, Diary 1939-1945. The war and occupation in Lublin in the eyes of adults and children, editing and foreword by the priest E. Walawander, Scientific Society of KUL, Lublin, 2014.

*8th A. Alas, the right of the General ..., A 100, § 5; Reichsgesetzblatt 1939 I, pp 2077-2078; FW Adami, the legislative work in the General Government. A review of the hitherto development work - "German law" 1940, p 604th

* 9 A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 346-349.

* 10 Ibid 350th

* 11 A. Alas, the right of the General ..., C 105, The Regulation on the special courts in the General Government from 15.11.1939, C 120, The regulation on the German jurisdiction in the General Government from 19.02.1940, C 150, The regulation on the Polish jurisdiction in the General from 02/19/1940, (hereinafter referred to C 150); C 305 Regulation to combat violence in the General Government from 31.10.1939 (hereinafter C 305).

* 12 The ordinances of the General Government (hereinafter VbGG), 1941, pp 662-663, pp 663-664, 1943, pp 589-590.

* 13 KM Pospieszalski, The National Socialist "occupation law" in Poland, Part II, General, selection of documents and attempted synthesis, Poznan 1958; P. 37

[14] A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 382, respectively.

[15] J. Mazurkiewicz, L. Policha, The history of Lublin jurisdiction in the years 1915-1944, typescript at the Institute of Constitutional and Legal History at the UMCS Lublin, pp 46-49; J. Szarycz, judges and courts in Poland in the years 1918-1988, Ministry of Justice, Department of Investigation of court law, Warsaw 1988, pp 33-37; Z. Mańkowski, between the Vistula and the Bug, study on the policy of the occupier and attitudes of society, Lublin 1982, pp 139-140; A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., S. 106th

[16] For example, the Regulation on the public tortfeasor from 09.05.1939; the Regulation on emergency measures in the field of broadcasting from 01.09.1939; the Regulation on the war economy from 09/04/1939 others; A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 376-378.

[17] Cz.. Madajczyk, The Politics of the Third Reich in occupied Poland, Volume II, Warsaw 1970, p 245-254; D. Majer, "foreign peoples" in the Third Reich. Contribution to Nazi legislation and legal practice in the administration and justice with special reference to incorporated into the Reich and the General Government Areas, Warsaw 1989, p 328; A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 384-386.

[18] A. Alas, the right of the General ..., C 100, The Regulation on the establishment of justice in the General Government from 26.10.1939; §§ 3; C 150, 16-18; G. Moritz, The jurisdiction in occupied territories. Historical development and international legal assessment, Tübingen 1959: 79th

[19] A. Alas, the right of the General ..., C 305, § 1-9.

[20] Ibid, § 10; C 300, Regulation of the commander of the army over possession of arms of 12 September 1939 § 2-3. The rules on gun ownership were at 26/11/1941 nachpräzisiert (including the responsibility of the Germans and the other GG-residents was differentiated into consideration the institution of remorse active). VbGG, pp 662-663.

[21] Regulation to protect the collection of winter clothing for the front from 12.23.1941, VbGG 1942, p.9; Regulation of the leader to protect the arms industry from 03/21/1942, VbGG, S. 250. The enclosed therein facts led the offense to against the collection of winter clothing for the front-directed actions and the threat to interests of the armaments industry of the kingdom one. W. Wolter, The imposed criminal law in the field of so-called General Government by Nazi attackers [in:]. Expertise and decisions to the Supreme People's Court, selected and prepared for publication by Cz. Pilichowski, Vol. II, Warsaw 1979, p 335, 339-340.

[22] The regulation on the protection against heavy and habitual criminals from 20.03.1942, VbGG, p 143; W. Wolter, The imposed criminal law ..., p 286-287.

[23] This responsibility, however, the citizens of the III with the bore the Germans. Empire not allied and neutral countries. Compared with the Third Reich and the citizens of the above countries, the criminal responsibility of Poland was aggravated. Regulation to combat attacks against the German integration in the General Government from 10.02.1943, VbGG, pp 589-590.

* 24 W. Wolter, The imposed criminal law ..., p 301-306.

* 25 For example, the Regulation on the seizure of equipment and structures of the petroleum industry from 23/01/1940, VbGG, p 21; The Regulation on the seizure of private assets from 01.24.1940, VbGG, p 23 and many others.

* 26 W. Wolter, The imposed criminal law ..., p 271st

* 27 A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 365-367.

* 28 W. Uruszczak, the legal legacy of the 20th century with the eyes of a historian. The foreign, own, virtuous and vicious right {in:] The right legacy of the 20th century. The memorial book to mark the 150th anniversary of the Society of Law students of the Jagiellonian University, Editorial Committee: A. inches, J. Stelmach, J. Halberda, Kantor Wydawniczy (publisher) Zakamycze 2001, p 92nd

* 29 In the years 1941-1942 the Police Regulations of the SS and Police Commander in Chief Kruger, who was placed under Himmler were of paramount importance. They regulated the formation of Jewish neighborhoods in towns mentioned in all five districts of the Basic Law. Police Regulation on the formation of Jewish residential districts in the districts of Warsaw and Lublin on 28/10/1942, VbGG, pp 665-666 and the Regulation on the formation of Jewish residential districts in the districts of Radom, Krakow and Galicia from 10.11.1942, VbGG, S. 683-686.

* 30 A. Alas, the right of the General ..., C 150, § 3; A. Wrzyszcz, the German occupation of jurisdiction ..., p 207-208.

* 31 D. Majer, "foreign peoples" ..., p 318-319.

* 32 A. Alas, the right of the General ..., C 305, § 1-9.

* 33 In the General violation of the following regulations was threatened with the highest penalty: Regulations on the fight against sexually transmitted diseases from 22/02/1940, A. Alas, the right of the General ..., B 520; Regulations for the protection of the forest and wild from 04.13.1940; A. Alas, the right of the General ..., B 670; Regulations on the mandatory reporting of Polish officers from 07.31.1940; A. Alas, the right of the General ..., A 316; Regulations on fire protection from 22.04.1941, VbGG, p 227; Regulations against the abuse of uniforms from 09.05.1941, VbGG, p 278; Regulations on air protection from 22.04.1941, VbGG, p 341; Assemblies on the introduction of darkening of 26.06.1941, VbGG, p 394; Regulations on gun ownership from 11.26.1941, VbGG, p 662; Regulations of the leader to protect the collection of winter clothing for the front from 23.12.1941, VbGG 1942, p.9; Regulations for protection against heavy and habitual criminals from 03.20.1942, VbGG 1942, p 143; Regulations on working with living pathogens from 01.13.1944, VbGG, p 26; Police regulations on the use of cars and motorcycles in the city of Warsaw on 02.02.1944, VbGG, p 45; Regulations on drug trafficking from 01.13.1944, VbGG, p 72; Regulations on the explosives from 05.31.1944, VbGG, p 194; Regulations on the Protection of the fasteners from 09.03.1944, VbGG, p 245, among others Regulations on working with living pathogens from 01.13.1944, VbGG, p 26; Police regulations on the use of cars and motorcycles in the city of Warsaw on 02.02.1944, VbGG, p 45; Regulations on drug trafficking

from 01.13.1944, VbGG, p 72; Regulations on the explosives from 05.31.1944, VbGG, p 194; Regulations on the Protection of the fasteners from 09.03.1944, VbGG, p 245, among others Regulations on working with living pathogens from 01.13.1944, VbGG, p 26; Police regulations on the use of cars and motorcycles in the city of Warsaw on 02.02.1944, VbGG, p 45; Regulations on drug trafficking from 01.13.1944, VbGG, p 72; Regulations on the explosives from 05.31.1944, VbGG, p 194; Regulations on the Protection of the fasteners from 09.03.1944, VbGG, p 245, among others

[* 34] Police Regulation on the formation of Jewish residential districts in the districts of Warsaw and Lublin on 28/10/1942, VbGG, pp 665-66, § 2-3 and the Police Regulation on the formation of Jewish residential districts in the districts of Radom, Krakow and Galicia from 11/10/1942 , VbGG, pp 683-686, § 2-3.

[* 35] Regulation to protect the crop from the acquisition 11.07.1942, VbGG, S. 409, § 1, 2; The regulation for the protection of the crop gathering and food security in the year 1943/1944 from 14.7.1943, VbGG, p 320, § 1, 2; Regulation to protect the crop collection and to food security in the financial year 1944/1945 from 13.07.1944, VbGG, S. 208, § 1, second

[* 36] A. Wrzyszcz, Substantive Criminal Law ..., S. 182nd

Republic of Poland. Polish society and the Underground State 1939-1945, Warsaw 2000; G. Górski, The Polish Underground State 1939-1945, Thorn 1998 and very many other operations.

[* 39] A. Wrzyszcz, Substantive Criminal Law ..., pp 168-170, 177-178, 184th